MOTT SAYS 6,000 'Y' MEN ARE ON JOB

Y. M. C. A. Chief Returns From France Highly Enthused Over Organization.

MAY NEED MORE MONEY

Noordam Reaches Port With Michigan and Wisconsin Soldiers.

Dr. John R. Mott, executive head of the Y. M. C. A., got home yesterday from a two months visit to nearly all points in Europe where the "Y" workers are doing things for the doughboys and men of the allied armies. He said he had been impressed with the magnitude of the work, and the exodus of American troops had resulted in increasing the "Y" forces threefold since his former visit to Europe a year ago, when the fighting was going on.

He said: "We are intensely active in 2,770 places, including huts, clubs, hotels and cafes. We have on the other side nearly 6,000 secretaries, of which 2,600 are women, engaged mostly in the huts in entertainment work.

"Our dry canteens, where are sold articles such as are found in a post exchange, have been taken over by the army, but the wet canteens, where chocolate, coffee and other drinks are dispensed, are still carried on by women. Up to last month there were 5,000,000 participants in the athletic sports promoted under the auspices of the secretaries alone, and our soldiers were entertained by 5,700 shows, in which the soldiers themselves materially assisted us.

"Our educational workers have been taken over in their entirety by the army in connection with its programme. Among these are from 400 to 600 men who came to us from colleges in many parts of the United States.

Many Soldiers Isolated.

"There are still hundreds of small detachments of soldiers that we cannot reach and for whom nothing is being done. It is necessary that all organizations take up a larger responsibility, and instead of beginning a policy of contracting their expenditures abroad they should expand them, for the conditions require such action. It is possible that the money given to us in the great drive last fall may not be enough and we may have to appeal to the people again. I believe the American people want this work abroad even if we have to ask for more money."

Dr. Mott said he had had a talk with Gen. Pershing about the time that Secretary Baker was dedicating a "Y" hut in the great leave area at Andernach, a motor ride of several hours down the Rhine from Coblenz, where 1,000 men of the American Army of Occupation go every day, and the General said he had been much impressed with the courage and initiative of the Y. M. C. A. in undertaking and accomplishing great things.

"The most wonderful thing of the war," the Commander in Chief in the field said, "is that 2,000,000 American boys will go home and point to their children and grandchildren with pride that they belonged to an army that kept itself clean. Never in the history of the world has there been anything like it. The result to the present and coming generations will be incalculable. All this is due to the stand taken by the War Department and the help of all the welfare societies, which stood together in splendid unity."

Dr. Mott said that Secretary Baker had written a letter, which will be made public later, in which he says that every wartime reason that inspired the people to give to the fund of the welfare organizations still applied and that there were additional reasons showing that the need was even greater now.

Complaints Unimportant.

About the investigation of complaints against the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Mott said it had been thorough and that the cause for complaint was very small compared with the vast volume of constructive, patriotic service rendered.

The Noordam brought 1,869 military passengers, mostly of the 125th Infantry, Thirty-second Division, made up of National Guard regiments from Michigan and Wisconsin. The 125th consisted originally of the Thirty-first and Thirty-third Michigan regiments. Brig.-Gen. Avery D. Andrews, formerly vice-president of the Barber Asphalt Co., in Philadelphia, and once Police Commissioner in New York city, returned by the Noordam with the Distinguished Service Medal. He went out as a Colonel in the Transport Service and became deputy director of transportation in France. He was transferred to the General Staff later.

Every State in the Union and many that may never get there were represented in the complete force of the 327th Infantry. Twenty-eight officers and 2,465 men under Col. J. F. Preston came in yesterday by the transport Walter A. Luckenbach. One Eskimo and several Chinese were in the cosmopolitan collection, which has fought under many other organizations than that to which it is now attached, most of the men being replacements. The original regiment suffered heavily, chiefly in the Argonne. The Chinese of the outfit taught the doughboys fantan and caused trouble for the ship's tailor and steward, from whom they borrowed buttons and bowls to carry on the game.

With the 327th came a musical comedy, "Oo-la-la," or something like that, which, according to the producers, has been played all over France. The comedy is commanded by Lieut. J. C. York of the Lambs Club and will be shown here.

Great Wave Hits Soldier.

The Luckenbach had tussles with tall sea crests in midocean and one of the loftiest leaped aboard on May 11 and picking up Private Isaac E. Webb of St. Louis slammed him against a stanchion, breaking his leg and right arm. He was taken to the Greenhut Hospital from the ship.

The Spanish liner Antonio Lopez, from Bordeaux with 1,174 military passengers, chiefly of the 325th Infantry, lost three enlisted men on the trip through influenza, which developed soon after the transport left port. The assistant purser and two seamen also died of the malady and were buried at sea. One of the army embalmers, who travel on all American transports, embalmed the bodies of the soldiers and they were brought to port and will be sent to their kinfolk. They were Privates William Looke of Nanticoke, Pa.; William Walker of Gibsonburg, Ohio, and Arthur B. Hunter of Columbus, Mo.

The battalion of the 325th that came by the Luckenbach is in command of Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Pierce of Boston, who was wounded three times, twice decorated and is distinguished for coolness under fire. Fellow officers said that when the regiment was in a tight place and there was a halt in the firing, Col. Pierce restored tranquillity among his hard pressed command by getting out his shaving kit and carefully shaving himself in view of his whole battalion.

Twenty-four war brides, all French, arrived by the Lopez.

WALSH PARTY FILES PLEA WITH LANSING

Urges U. S. Action in Behalf of Sinn Fein Leaders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, May 18.—The Irish-American delegates returned to Paris last night from their notable tour through Ireland in an aggressive mood. Finding Premier Lloyd George unwilling to give them the promised interview, they have now formally put the matter up to the American Government by asking Secretary Lansing to make a demand upon the British Government to receive immediately Count Plunkett, President De Valera and other heads of the Sinn Fein Government.

Mr. Walsh believes that this will not be refused. In British circles, where it was said recently that the Irish-Americans had "behaved badly" in Ireland, the utmost reticence is observable now.

'BABY' M'LEAN KILLED BY MOTOR

Continued from First Page.

tainers, all of them especially instructed to prevent the baby from being stolen.

The steel go-cart was probably one of the most remarkable devices ever constructed to prevent a child being carried off by kidnappers. It was made of wrought steel, with an upper body that locked automatically with the hood of the vehicle, the whole being covered with mosquito netting. Several plots were known to have been hatched by criminals to steal the baby, but probably the nearest they came to it was in 1910 at Bar Harbor, when Simeon Blake, one of the numerous night watchmen employed on the McLean estate there, heard the burglar alarm outside of Mrs. McLean's window. He aroused Mr. McLean, who, on stepping to a balcony, saw a man running off into the woods of an adjoining estate. He fired three shots at the man and Blake also fired at him, but neither hit him. A thorough search of the woods was then made, but no trace of the man was found.

The steel baby carriage of the McLeans attained so much name that at one time, when it was reported that the child would sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Krenprinz Wilhelm, almost a thousand persons gathered on the dock to see the child brought on board in its armored vehicle. But they were disappointed, because, while Mr. and Mrs. McLean sailed, the child was sent to his grandmother at Bar Harbor for safe keeping. It was while they were abroad on this trip, it was reported, that Mr. McLean took out insurance with Lloyd's against the kidnapping of his son.

When the boy was two years old it was learned that a German nurse, a Spanish nurse and a French nurse had been engaged to superintend the education of the child and see that he learned these three languages as well as English.

At the baby's birth King Leopold of Belgium, who had been a partner of Thomas F. Walsh in the Camp Bird gold mine in Colorado, sent the boy a gold cradle, valued at $25,000.

Other things gave the boy the millionaire baby record. He was born in one of the finest mansions of America, the Walsh mansion, Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

He had another at the wonderful Briar Cliff, the Bar Harbor estate which Mr. Walsh bought from Montgomery Sears, the wealthy Boston merchant, and gave to the young couple just before his death, and another in the McLean town house here.

Vinson Walsh McLean had a private car, elaborately furnished, which carried him to Palm Beach, to California or wherever he wished to go. He had a half dozen automobiles of his own. The child was fond of animals. Shortly after his birth fifty-six Shropshire sheep were sent all the way from Colorado to Bar Harbor by express. He himself directed the purchase of a great flock of White Brahma chickens, ducks and turkeys, a Russian wolfhound, blooded terriers, two Great Danes and a half score of other dogs and a great number of ponies.

For several years Vinson's boon companion was a small negro boy, who was taken into the McLean home to satisfy Vinson.

Tutors said he was an exceptionally bright student, and he was popular with his mates. He was a favorite with his aunt, Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the late Admiral.

Friendship, where the accident happened, is one of the most famous estates in the country. It was created by the late John R. McLean when he came to Washington from Cincinnati.

Edward B. McLean was an only child, and the greatest nursery and playground in the country was built for his entertainment. It was complete, even to a miniature hunting lodge and wild game. It was in these surroundings that Vinson was turned loose to play this morning.

The accident to-day recalled to Washingtonians two incidents of international note in the history of the McLean and Walsh families. It was an automobile accident that made Vinson Walsh McLean at his birth the sole heir to two great fortunes—that of John R. McLean and that of Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado copper magnate. In 1905, when automobiles were rare, Vinson Walsh, only brother of Mrs. McLean, then Evelyn Walsh, was killed in an automobile smashup at Newport. Miss Walsh was in the car with her brother and received injuries that made her an invalid for a year. Vinson Walsh was driving and in attempting to make a turn onto a bridge at great speed struck the rail.

The other incident the tragic death recalls is the story of the purchase of the famed Hope diamond by Mr. McLean in 1911. Ill fate always had overtaken the possessor of this great gem. According to John S. Wise of New York an agreement was drawn between Mr. McLean and Pierre Cartier, and Mr. McLean paid $180,000 for the diamond, with an agreement that should any fatality occur to the family of Edward B. McLean within six months, the Hope diamond could be turned back to Cartier for other jewels of value equal to the sale price. It was said that Mr. McLean feared for his son because of the ill-omen reputed to the jewel.

THREE TROOPSHIPS ARE DUE HERE TO-DAY

Presidente Wilson Brings 1,863 Officers and Men.

These troopships are due here today:

Presidente Wilson, from Marseilles May 6, with 1863 miltiary passengers, including the 303d Ammunition Train, 28 officers and 111 men; First Army Headquarters Detachments, 44 officers and 106 men; Seventy-eighth Division Postal Detachment, one officer and 63 men, and 101 casual officers.

Roma, from Marseilles May 7, with the 505th Engineer Service Battalion complete, 13 officers and 338 men, and 2 civilians.

Yale, from Brest May 6, with 298 military passengers, including one casual company, two special casual companies and 36 casual officers.

DRYS NOT WORRIED BY BEER DECISION

General Counsel of Anti-Saloon League Says Supreme Court Will Get Case.

SEES JAIL FOR BREWERS

Effort Will Be Made to Have Congress Define Alcoholic Beverages.

The prohibition forces are not disturbed by the decision of Judge Hand to permit a test of the intoxicating qualities of 2.75 per cent. beer. Wayne B. Wheeler of Washington, D. C., general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, who stopped at the Martinique yesterday on his way to Yonkers to make an address, said that it did not matter how various judges ruled on the question because sooner or later the matter would come before the Supreme Court.

He warned the brewers to beware lest while they go on with the brewing of 2.75 per cent. beer they are not piling up jail sentences against themselves. Should Congress or the Supreme Court define alcoholic content to be lower than 2.75 per cent. the brewers will be liable to prosecution.

"Judges and juries will differ until the Supreme Court decides it finally," he said. "We believe that the court of last resort will hold that the act prohibits all beer without reference to its alcoholic content. If it does every brewer who violates the act in the meantime continues at his peril."

Will Appeal to Congress.

Mr. Wheeler announced that immediate efforts will be made to get Congress to rule on the definition, but he said that in case of no action a test case will be taken to the Supreme Court as quickly as possible.

The State Anti-Saloon League by vote of its directors issued notice yesterday that it regards statements made by its opponents that its next campaign will be against tobacco as "wilfully false." The directors refused to say anything about the tobacco trade at all, even with the plausible excuse of sales to minors, and announced with as much positiveness as possible that "the league not only has no intention of engaging in any anti-tobacco crusade, but that it positively will not so engage."

In this connection the directors quoted the clause from the league programme which reads "to enforce prohibition in America and to redeem the world from alcohol," and made the estimate that these activities would be sufficient to engage the league's attention for the next twenty-five years.

The directors declared that the imputation of an anti-smoking campaign was put upon them by persons who wished to bring the movement into disrepute by giving the impression that its backers are "fanatical and unreasonable." The action of the board was taken, it was stated, on behalf of the churches composing the league's constituency.

No Jobs for Human Containers.

The gayety of nations notwithstanding, there will be no living proofs of the kick in 2¾ per cent. beer when the Federal Court will be asked Friday to decide whether it is or is not intoxicating. United States District Attorney Caffey, in collaboration with Special Assistant, Attorney General Fitts, is preparing a mass of affidavits from physicians and other experts to combat the small library of opposite affidavits already submitted in behalf of the brewers by Elihu Root and their other attorneys.

Attorneys connected with the Government's side of the case welcomed Judge Hand's determination that the question must be tried on the merits almost as heartily as did the attorneys for the brewers. They are confident of their ability to prove that war beer is an alcoholic monster despite the clipping of its claws to a mere 2¾ size. They are furthermore pleased that Judge Hand in the course of his opinion wholly disagreed with the argument of Mr. Root against the constitutionality of the war time prohibition act. In his opinion Judge Hand held that it was clearly within the law making powers of congress and went so far as to say that the opinion that total abstinence conduced to greater efficiency is almost universal.

Wets to Meet in Garden.

The first big meeting of the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions which is to start the war on the Eighteenth Amendment will be held in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. The seating capacity has already been taxed by the flood of applications, and labor is coming in a body. Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, announced that arrangements are being made for monster labor demonstrations about the city centring at the Garden. The Women's Trade Union League, the United Hebrew Trades and the united board of business representatives of the building trades are to march with the C. F. U. delegates.

The speakers for the demonstration in the garden so far announced are Edward J. McDonald, a lieutenant of the Fifty-fourth Artillery, First Army; Charles A. Windle of Chicago, and the Rev. John L. Belford, a Catholic clergyman who has been one of the active anti-prohibitionists. Each of the speakers is willing to submit to heckling by any Andersonites who care to try their luck at the meeting.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, speaking in Syracuse yesterday, said that the attempts being made to pass a nullification measure designed to legalize three per cent. beer made him laugh. The movement is issuing from Syracuse chiefly, he said, and Syracusans ought to be ashamed of themselves.

"If this conspiracy succeeds Syracuse will be made a laughing stock of the State," he said. "A three per cent. beer bill in New York will be about as useful for practical purposes after Congress adopts a one and one-half per cent. alcoholic limit as the German army will be after the signing of the peace treaty."

BRYAN DELIVERS SIX SERMONS

Has a Busy Sunday in Pulpits of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The question whether sex equality should be granted to women in the Presbyterian Church and whether they should be authorized to act as ministers and elders is expected to be debated at the 131st general assembly to-morrow, commissioners said to-night.

More than 900 commissioners attending the assembly occupied pulpits in the various Protestant churches to-day. William J. Bryan, commissioner from the Nebraska synod, delivered six sermons.

SMOKES BIG FACTOR IN RECONSTRUCTION

Americans Still at Work in France Say They Are More Needed Than Ever.

JOB IS FAR FROM DONE

Letters Continue to Tell of Great Good "The Sun" Fund Is Doing for Boys.

Travellers who have had permission to visit the scenes of the great battles of the late war remark how few Frenchmen they see in these districts, while American troops and German prisoners are seen in great numbers. They notice that the great work of rebuilding the wide highways of northern France, which were called the national ways and in their best days reminded archæologists of famous Roman roads, is in the hands of American engineers, who use German labor for tamping in the crushed stone to fill enormous holes. The work of restoration in certain sections amounts almost to making new roads.

This should give persons who have carried the thought that the presence of American soldiers since the war in France was superfluous an explanation of why they are being kept there. The task before our engineering crews is enormous, but it must be completed before the villages left like phantoms can be restored to real life again.

Our soldiers, as long as the big trucks bring their rations regularly from the army centres and as long as THE SUN Tobacco Fund keeps them supplied with smokes, are content to do this important work. In their letters from France the men, while frankly saying they would like to be replaced and permitted to come home, do not grumble, but on the contrary seem to be glad that they are there to see through this important job, as much a preliminary to living under peace conditions as the signing of the peace terms.

Letters Tell of Work.

A great bunch of letters from these isolated workers has recently come to the donors to the smoke fund, in which after acknowledging their gratitude to the fund they give some details of their lives under these conditions.

"We are billeted in out of the way villages when there are no barracks for us in the vicinity of our work," writes one, "but the big lorries always seem able to find us, and our material welfare is all to the good. We know that our work is of the highest importance, and we are doing it cheerfully. But let me tell you that the gifts of smokes from you SUN people is a big factor in our contentment to remain here.

"It hits us pretty hard to hear of the great doings in New York and other cities when the boys have got home, for we know pretty well that all the shouting will be over when we get back. But what hits us harder, for we are not as jealous as we seem and do want all the boys to have every bit of noise they can stand—what hits us harder, I say, is to get a letter from home which complains that we are doing nothing but standing around and that we ought to be urging our return. We would like the people of America to know that we have a pretty big task on hand and are working at it every day. It's real work, as you may well imagine."

Louis Wally and George Singer, privates in Company A, 337th Machine Gun Battalion, are at Gondrecourt, working hard at whatever they can do to aid in this reconstruction. They are a cheerful pair, for in their letter to Private Peat, who donated some money to the fund for soldiers' smokes, they say so.

"We are always pretty cheerful under any circumstances and even if it should rain every day through May as it did through April we can smile. At this moment we are more happy than ever because of the receipt of your smokes, cigarettes sent over through THE SUN Tobacco Fund. We want to thank you very kindly, and you being a soldier yourself know to the full how much happiness these smokes will give us. My home address [Wally's] is Cedar Rapids, Iowa."

Glad to Get "Ready Mades."

Private Robert H. Hepler of 351st Field Hospital Corps, 313th Supply Train, was at Hevelliers, France, on the last of April. He wrote to the Prudential Insurance Company, then, saying: "I received the cigarettes to-day and beg to return many thanks for same. Ready made cigarettes, which we almost never see, are gratefully appreciated by all in the A. E. F. Please thank THE SUN Tobacco Fund for us."

John P. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Morris, Miss M. Bresched, Mrs. A. O. Randall and Miss May Leslie are among the donors who will receive cards from soldiers in Germany, which arrived at the end of last week. Mr. Morgan's card merely says "With thanks of an American soldier on the Rhine," but others say a good deal more. That to Dr. and Mrs. Morris reads: "I am thanking you for the tobacco which came to-day to cheer the signal platoon of Headquarters Company, Twenty-eighth Infantry, First Division. The men are very thankful and beg me to express to you their appreciation. The tobacco was issued to us at Mochhane, Germany."

Private James S. Montague of Company G, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is another soldier in Germany who received some tobacco bought by donor J. P. Morgan, to whom he writes from Niederahr: "Please accept my thanks for the donation of tobacco just received, April 26. It was exactly what I and my comrades wanted and we make haste to acknowledge your kindness and that of THE NEW YORK SUN."

"It makes us glad to see how our people are still thinking of us and helping us," writes Corporal J. A. O'Neil of Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, addressing his thanks to Public School 7. "We still need our tobacco and I guess that as long as we are soldiering we shall need it so the kindness of THE SUN and the people who support it is not wasted or lost. Thank you very much."

"Your gift gave much joy to the receiver," is the way that MacHassie Ludlam thanks donor Miss Bresched.

Private Roy Franklin of Company E, Twenty-sixth Infantry had more to say when he wrote his thanks to donor Mrs. A. O. Randall. "It is a gift like yours that helps wonderfully in keeping us boys in the Army of Occupation in Germany in good spirits. Not that the tobacco alone does this but the feeling of sympathy from our fellow countrymen that it brings with it. We are all waiting anxiously to know when the Germans will sign the peace treaty and then to get word that we shall soon start for home."

How the Fund Stands To-day.

THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN.	$5,000.00
United Cigar Stores boxes	72,097.97
Otherwise acknowledged	320,310.93
New contributions	49.85
Total	$397,458.64
Shipped and paid for $397,843.84	
Cash balance 125.70	
Schulte cigar stores boxes	$9,961.60
Grand total	$407,420.24

RETURNS AFTER FIVE YEARS OF CAPTIVITY

Hugo Shaffer, Pennsylvania, Says Germans Treated Him Most Cruelly.

Wasted and emaciated after being five years a captive of the Germans, Hugo Shaffer of Easington, Pa., returned to this city yesterday on the Holland-America liner Noordam with a tale of adventure and German injustice and cruelty.

Shaffer told how in May, 1915, he was a sailor on the bark Alexander Lawrence when that vessel became the prey of a German submarine. The master of the bark tried to explain to the submarine commander that the vessel was neutral and had come from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of linseed. Instead of sinking the bark the submarine took her to Hamburg as a prize.

From that time, according to Shaffer, the crew were kept as prisoners, subjected to many cruelties and information as to the progress of the war was so well suppressed that not until after the signing of the armistice did he learn that the Unted States had become a party to the struggle.

At first, he said, he was forced to work in the shipyards at Hamburg and later at Kiel. He was forbidden to communicate with his parents in this country and for that reason tried several times to get a letter to the American Legation in Holland. Finally, in November, 1917, he induced an acquaintance to take a letter addressed to his family for the purpose of mailing it from a neutral country, but the scheme was discovered and charges were lodged against him.

Before the court-martial his early attempts to communicate through the American Legation were cited as evidence against him. The court paid no attention to his defence, and after a few minutes deliberation ordered him placed in solitary confinement, where he remained until the release of all war prisoners was ordered.

Before the war Shaffer was an admirer of Germany, the land of his forefathers; but he returns with a bitter hatred for it. "I never had any idea that I would come back with the victorious American soldiers," he remarked yesterday. "The Germans would tell us nothing about the United States, and would only say that if this country did enter the war it would make no difference to an army as great as theirs."

GERMAN WAR LOSS 6,873,410.

Of This Total 2,050,460 Are Dead and 615,922 Missing.

PARIS, May 18.—German war losses up to April 30 last were 2,050,460 dead, 4,207,028 wounded and 615,922 missing, a total of 6,873,410.

These figures have been published in Berlin.

When you buy a "bundle" of inferior cigarettes, the Quantity fools you—you forget about Quality!

When you buy Helmar you forget about Quantity—you always remember the Quality Superb.

What makes Quality Superb in Helmar?—100% pure Turkish tobacco—the Mildest and Best tobacco for cigarettes.

Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality-Superb